THE BOMBAY HABITUAL OFFENDERS RESTRICTION ACT, 1947 (BOM. LI OF 1947).

G. N., H. D., No. 3504/5, dated 24th February 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 405). S. 15 (2)

Under sub-section (*2*) of section 15 of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947, the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to make orders directing any person, who has been restricted within their respective jurisdictions, to be placed in a settlement established under sub-section (*1*) of the said section, for a period not exceeding the period for which the order of restriction has been made.

G. N., H. D., No. 3504/5, dated 11th February 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 283).

S. 22 Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Rules, 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947 (Bom. LI of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Rules, 1948.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947.

(*b*) " Form " means a form appended to these rules.

(*c*) " Government " means the Government of Bombay.

(*d*) " Order of restriction of movement " means an order made under section 7, 8 or 12 requiring a person to restrict his movements to any area.

(*e*) " Order of restriction of report " means an order made under section 7 8 or 12 requiring a person to report himself.

(*f*) " Reclamation Officer " means a Reclamation Officer for the settlements.

(*g*) " Restricted person " means a person in respect of whom an order of restriction has been made.

(*h*) " Section " means a section of the Act.

(*i*) " Settler " means a person ordered by Government or any officer authorised by Government under section 15 (*2*) to be placed in a settlement.

(*j*) " Settlement " means a settlement established under section 15 (*1*).

(*k*) " Superintendent " means a Superintendent of a settlement.

(*l*) Words and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

3. When an order of restriction has been made against any person, in Greater Bombay the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere the District Superintendent of Police shall cause a notice to be given to the Police Patel of the village in which the restricted person resides and to every owner or occupier of land on which such person resides and the agent of any such owner or occupier, in Form A and Form B, respectively, inviting their attention to the duties imposed on them by section 17.

4. In Greater Bombay the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere the District Superintendent of Police shall cause a register to be maintained in Form C of all restricted persons residing within their respective jurisdictions and make additions and alterations therein, from time to time, on the authority of the orders passed under section 11, 12 or 15.

5. At the time of making an order of restriction, the Court or Magistrate concerned shall determine, after making such inquiry as may be deemed necessary, the place where the person against whom the order is to be made ordinarily resides and shall record the name of such place in the order.

6. (1) Every person in respect of whom an order of restriction of report has been made shall, unless otherwise directed by the Order, report himself between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m. to the Police Patel of the village or the Officer-in-charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction he resides—

(1) for the first six months commencing from the date of the order of restriction on every day,

(2) for the next six months, at an interval of not more than 4 days, and

(3) for the remaining period, at an interval of not more than ten days :

Provided that if during any of the periods mentioned above—

(*a*) such person is convicted of any non-bailable offence or

(*b*) such person is reasonably suspected in Greater Bombay by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Magistrate concerned for reasons to be recorded in writing of having been concerned in the commission of a non-bailable offence,

he shall report himself in the manner prescribed in clauses (1), (2) and (3) for the full periods mentioned therein, beginning, in the case mentioned in clause (*a*) with the date of the expiry of the sentence, and in the case mentioned in clause (*b*) with such date as the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, may direct.

(2) If such person is a female, she may, if she so desires cause the required report to be made by any male relative. She shall not, however, thereby be exempted from any penalty to which she may be liable if such report is proved to be not true.

(3) The place of report shall unless otherwise directed by the order of restriction of report, be such as the Commissioner of Police in the case of Greater Bombay and the District Magistrate elsewhere may by general or special order direct, provided that if such person resides outside the radius of two miles from the place appointed by the District Magistrate, he shall report himself to such person as the District Superintendent of Police may direct.

7. Any Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector may at any time hold a special roll call of all restricted persons residing within his jurisdiction and it shall be the duty of each such person to attend and answer to his name when the roll call is held.

8. Every person in respect of whom an order of restriction of report has been made shall notify his residence or any change or intended change of residence by reporting in person to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction he is residing and also the village Police Patel if he is residing in a village. When making the report for change or intended change of residence, he shall notify the location of his intended new residence and the day on which he proposes to move to such residence.

9. (1) When any person in respect of whom an order of restriction of report has been made intends to absent himself from his residence for one or more nights, he shall notify his intended absence

(*a*) if he is residing in a village—

(*i*) to the Police Patel of the village, when the period of intended absence does not exceed seven days;

(*ii*) to the Police Patel of the village and the officer-in-charge of the Police Station concerned when the period of intended absence exceeds seven days;

(*b*) if he is residing in a place other than a village to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction he is residing.

(2) Such person shall, at every place where he halts for the night, notify to the village Police Patel or in the case of a town to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station his arrival at and departure from that place as also the place to which he next intends to proceed and halt for the night.

(3) On arrival at his destination such person shall report himself to the village Police Patel or in the case of a town to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station concerned.

(4) For recording the temporary absence of such person a temporary absence form as in Form D shall be used. The village Police Patel may issue this absence form when the person is residing in a village and when the period does not exceed seven days and in other cases the form shall be issued by the officer-in-charge of the Police Station concerned.

10. When a person in respect of whom an order of restriction of report has been made fails to report himself as specified in the order or as laid down in rule 6 it shall be competent for the Police Patel of the village in case the person is residing in a village or in other cases for the officer-in-charge of the Police Station, within whose jurisdiction the person is residing, to pay a domiciliary visit by day or night to verify the presence of the restricted person in his place of residence. It shall then be the duty of such person if he is present, to appear personally before the Police Patel or such officer, as the case may be, or in the case of physical unfitness to appear, otherwise to satisfy the Police Patel or such officer of his presence.

Note.—The provisions of this rule do not authorise the officer paying a visit to enter the residence of any person.

11. The area to which the movements of a person in respect of whom an order of restriction of movement has been made shall, unless otherwise directed by the order, be—

(*a*) if the place of his residence is in Greater Bombay, the area of the Police Station in whose jurisdiction he resides, from 9-00 p.m. to 5-00 a.m. and the limits of Greater Bombay from 5-00 a.m. to 9-00 p.m.,

(*b*) if the place of residence is in a village, the limits of the village from 9-00 p.m to 5-00 a.m. and the limits of the Police Station from 5-00 a.m. to 9-00 p.m.,

(*c*) if the place of residence is in a town, the limits of the town.

12. Any person in respect of whom an order of restriction of movement has been made shall not leave or be absent from the limits of the area to which his movements have been restricted, without having obtained a pass in Form E in the manner laid down in rule 13:

Provided that where the area of restriction is smaller than the area of the Police Station within which it is situated, nothing contained in this rule shall be deemed to render it illegal for a restricted person to quit the limits of that area for the purpose of appearing at the Police Station within the limits of which he is residing or before any Court in obedience to any process of the court or before any court having jurisdiction to complain of an offence affecting himself or his family or to apply for a pass under these rules;

Provided further that such person shall before leaving the area give notice to the Police Patel of his village or the officer-in-charge of the Police Station and shall proceed straight to the Police Station or the Court, as the case may be.

13. (1) The Police Patel of the village in which the person in respect of whom an order of restriction of movement has been made resides may grant to such person a pass in Form E authorising him to leave the area to which his movements have been restricted for one day between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

(2) The officer-in-charge of a Police Station within whose jurisdiction such person resides may on due cause being shown grant to such person leave of absence not exceeding 15 days and issue the pass.

(3) In Greater Bombay the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere the District Superintendent of Police concerned may grant to such person leave of absence for any period exceeding 15 days and issue the pass.

(4) Any pass granted under this rule shall be drawn up in triplicate and each pass shall be signed by the officer granting the leave. One pass shall be retained by such officer, the second shall be given to the person to whom leave has been granted and the third shall be sent to the officer in charge of the Police Station within the limits of which the destination of the holder of the pass lies.

14. (1) Any person who obtains leave of absence under rule 13 shall travel to his destination and return to his residence by the route specified in the pass. He shall have the time and date of his arrival endorsed on the pass by the Police Patel of the village of the destination or if his destination be a town by the officer in charge of the Police Station concerned.

(2) During the time such person is on leave he shall report himself every evening to the Police Patel of the village or the officer-in-charge of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction he happens to be and while at destination he shall report himself to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station and produce his pass for endorsement.

(3) Such person shall not overstay the period of leave.

(4) During the period of residence at his destination such person shall not be absent from his residence at any time between sunset and sunrise or go beyond the limit of 5 miles from his residence during day time.

(5) Before returning to his residence such person shall have the time and date of departure endorsed on the pass by the Police Patel or the officer-in-charge of the Police Station concerned and on his return to his residence he shall deliver up the pass to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station or the village Police Patel through whom he received it. Such pass, if originally issued by the Commissioner of Police or the District Superintendent of Police, shall be forwarded to him by the officer-in-charge of the Police Station.

15. A pass granted under rule 13 may at any time be withdrawn by the authority granting it and the leave granted shall thereby be cancelled.

16. (1) Exemption from reporting at intervals and from taking passes for leave of absence may be granted to any restricted person by the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate or by any other officer authorised under section 11 (*3*), if he is satisfied on enquiry that such person has shown a marked improvement and given unmistakable evidence of good conduct and sustained industry in earning his livelihood and has not been reasonably suspected of committing a non-bailable offence. In any area outside Greater Bombay such exemption shall be intimated to the District Superintendent of Police concerned.

(2) The case of every restricted person shall be reviewed by the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate or other officer authorised in this behalf for the purpose of such exemption after a year from the date of the order of restriction and every six months thereafter.

17. Every restricted person who has been exempted in accordance with the provision of rule 16 shall be granted by the Commissioner of Police or the District Superintendent of Police, as the case may be, a certificate of identity in Form F specifying the nature of exemption granted.

18. In Greater Bombay the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere the District Superintendent of Police concerned may issue to any person in respect of whom an order of restriction of movement has been made a permanent pass in Form G, specifying the days and the hours during which such person may visit the nearest bazar or market place outside the area to which his movements have been restricted, for making purchases or sales.

19. The general control of all settlements shall vest in the Reclamation Officer, who may be assisted by one or more Assistant Reclamation Officers.

20. Every settlement shall be under the supervision of a Superintendent and the Superintendent shall be responsible for the enforcement of these rules, for the internal administration of the settlement and the general welfare of the settlers.

21. The Reclamation Officer and the Assistant Reclamation Officers shall be responsible to visit the settlements under their control once in every six months and conduct inspection.

22. (1) Separate sections shall be provided in every settlement for the following types of settlers :—

(*i*) for single male settlers,

(*ii*) for single female settlers, and

(*iii*) for settlers belonging to the same family.

(2) Settlers of one type shall not be allowed to visit another type or section of the settlement.

23. Every settler shall, unless he is by old age, physical infirmity or illness unfit for manual labour, be employed on some kind of labour or industry or work suited to his physical condition as may be approved for each settlement by the Reclamation Officer.

24. The Superintendent in charge of a settlement shall satisfy himself that every settler residing in the settlement is provided with sufficient means of subsistence and he shall report forthwith to the Reclamation Officer if there be any difficulty in this respect.

25. (1) In an industrial settlement every settler shall be paid during the period of his apprenticeship of 200 days from the date of his admission subsidy amount sufficient for his maintenance or diet according to scale, and taught some trade provided in the settlement.

(2) The Reclamation Officer may in respect of any settler increase the apprenticeship period up to 250 days.

(3) On the expiry of the apprenticeship period the settler shall be given work as far as possible on the contract system of payment by piece work, the worker being paid at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the estimated value of the work done by him.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, the Superintendent may, either during the apprenticeship period or thereafter, employ any settler on any remunerative job with which the settler is familiar such as will work or work under private contractors.

26. When a settler earns in a settlement more money than is necessary for his maintenance, the Superintendent may deposit the surplus, from time to time, in a savings bank account opened in the name of such settler. When an account of this nature has been opened, the pass book shall be made over to the depositor who shall produce it whenever called upon by the Departmental officers for inspection or for the purpose of making further deposits.

27. Every settler shall be provided at Government cost a set of clothings and beddings once only on admission according to the prescribed scale. At the discretion of the Reclamation Officer a settler may be supplied clothing and beddings a second time if the settler is unable to purchase them on account of his physical or mental disability.

28. Unless exempted under sub-rule (3) of rule 29 no settler shall leave the limits of the settlement without a pass. The limits of the settlement shall be such as may be specified by the Reclamation Officer.

29. (1) A pass in Form H permitting the settler to proceed to any place in the State may be granted by the Superintendent for a period not exceeding two months, subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Reclamation Officer.

(2) A pass to proceed to any place for any specific period may be granted to any settler by the Reclamation Officer.

(3) The Reclamation Officer may in special circumstances exempt any settler from taking a pass for proceeding to any place.

30. A settler using a pass granted under rule 29 shall notify his arrival immediately to the authority specified in the pass in the village, town or settlement at which he has arrived and shall thereafter report himself at such times and places as shall have been specified in the pass.

31. Except when absent on a pass granted under rule 29 or when exempted from the roll call by the Reclamation Officer every settler shall attend the roll call held daily at such time or times as may be fixed by the Reclamation Officer and before such persons and at such places as may be appointed for this purpose by the Superintendent.

32. The Superintendent or any member of the staff of the settlement authorised in this behalf by the Reclamation officer may search any settler on admission and subsequently whenever necessary and inspect his personal effects and his residence. Any article forbidden such as liquor, opium, ganja and also articles which are used as weapons of offence or any property suspected to be stolen, found with the settler shall be attached. After attachment an inquiry shall be held by the Superintendent who shall record the statement of the person from whom the article was attached as to his possession. The Superintendent may then dispose of the property according to law.

33. The Reclamation Officer shall decide what domestic animals may be kept by any settlers in the settlement and issue orders to ensure that they are kept under proper control and sanitary condition. The animals of any settler who disregards the order may be sold and the proceeds given to the owner.

34. A settler shall not—

(*a*) refuse to perform any suitable work provided for him nor shall he engage in any work prohibited by the Superintendent,

(*b*) commit any act of indecency,

(*c*) refuse to obey any orders issued by the Superintendent to ensure proper sanitation of the settlement,

(*d*) without a permit from the Superintendent, partake of or possess liquor, opium, ganja or other intoxicants,

(*e*) misbehave or cause any disturbance by the violent conduct or quarrelling,

(*f*) gamble or bet,

(*g*) join any trade union or political organisation,

(*h*) beg,

(*i*) resist or refuse to obey any lawful order issued by the Superintendent or refuse to give a true account of his movements,

(*j*) without a permit from the Superintendent mortgage or sell movable or immovable property exceeding Rs. 5 in value,

(*k*) have in his possession any article which has been forbidden by the Superintendent as capable of use as a weapon of offence,

(*l*) fail to assist in the maintenance of discipline or to give assistance to an officer of the settlement when called upon to do so in the interests of the institution,

(*m*) do or omit to do any act with intent to cause to himself any illness, injury or disability,

(*n*) leave without permission the working party to which he is assigned or the part of the premises in which he may be required to be present at any particular time,

(*o*) endeavour to escape from the settlement limits within which he is legally required to stay.

35. Any breach of these rules on the part of a settler may at the discretion of the Superintendent be dealt with according to the nature of the offence or for other reasons to be recorded in writing in any one or more of the following ways :—

(*i*) formal warning to be recorded in history sheets,

(*ii*) confinement in lock up for a period not exceeding 3 days,

(*iii*) solitary confinement not exceeding 10 days at a time,

(*iv*) penal diet or stoppage of wages,

(*v*) fine not exceeding Rs. 10,

(*vi*) requiring him to furnish a bond with or without personal or cash sureties in an amount not exceeding Rs. 25,

(*vii*) prosecution under section 18.

36. The Superintendent may deal departmentally in any of the ways provided in rule 35, except clause (*vii*) of that rule, with any settler he considers guilty of a trivial offence of theft, cheating, extortion or receiving or disposing of stolen property (the property in each case being less than Rs. 10), which comes directly to the notice of his settlement staff, or for which investigation has been refused by the Police under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or for which the case has been withdrawn under section 495 of the said Code on condition that the offence is dealt with departmentally, provided that the alleged offender may elect to be tried in a Criminal Court.

37. The Superintendent shall have power to recover any fine imposed under rule 35 and the amount due from a surety either in a lump sum or by instalments and where there is a wilful default in the payment of the fine or the amount of surety bond, he shall have power to attach and sell the movable property of the person fined and of the surety, if such surety be a settler.

38. The Superintendent or any member of the staff of the settlement authorised in this behalf by the Reclamation Officer may attach any intoxicant found with any settler without a permit under clause (*d*) of rule 34 or any betting money or instrument of gaming used for the purpose of gambling. After attachment, an inquiry shall be held by the Superintendent as to the possession of the articles attached. Where the articles attached consist of an intoxicant or do not exceed in value Rs. 10, the Superintendent shall, after the inquiry either return the articles to the person appearing to be entitled thereto or order them to be sold and the sale proceeds given to such persons or in the case of intoxicants and instruments of gaming, order them to be destroyed. In other cases, the Superintendent shall, after the inquiry, forward the articles to the Reclamation Officer who may dispose of them in a similar manner.

39. The Superintendent or any member of the settlement staff authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent or any Police Officer may bring under arrest any person ordered to be placed in a settlement or who being an inmate of a settlement is released from custody or imprisonment and may arrest any such person who escapes or attempts to escape from the limits of the settlement specified under rule 28.

40. The Superintendent may report to the Reclamation Officer the name of any person residing in a settlement whose presence in the settlement he considers to be undesirable. The Reclamation Officer may arrange for the transfer of such person to another settlement where he can be placed under stricter discipline.

41. The transfer of a settler from one settlement to another may be made by the Reclamation Officer for administrative reasons or for any other reason whatsoever.

42. (1) A settler may be released conditionally on licence by the Reclamation Officer, if in his opinion, such person has given unmistakable evidence of good conduct and sustained industry and is not likely to commit an offence again and a capable of maintaining himself and his dependents by honest means and fulfils the following conditions :—

(*a*) He has resided in a settlement for not less than 1 year.

(*b*) He has not been awarded any disciplinary punishment for serious breach of these rules during the six months preceding the date of release.

(2) A settler so released shall be granted a licence in Form I.

(3) The period of the licence shall not extend beyond the date on which the period of order of restriction expires.

43. (1) A person released on licence from a settlement under rule 42 shall be required to observe the following conditions :—

(*a*) He shall reside in such place as the Reclamation Officer may determine,

(*b*) Refrain from joining any trade union or political organisation,

(*c*) Be of good conduct,

(*d*) Obey whilst released on licence, such conditions as to roll call and taking of passes as may be ordered by the Reclamation Officer.

(2) Failure to comply with any of the above conditions shall at the discretion of the Reclamation Officer render the released settler liable to recommitment to a settlement.

44. The Reclamation Officer—

(*i*) may himself exercise any of the powers of a Superintendent under these rules, or

(*ii*) may delegate to any Assistant Reclamation Officer any of the said powers exercisable by the Superintendents or any powers vested in himself under these rules except that of release of a settler on licence, or of exempting a settler from taking passes.

45. (1) If the Reclamation Officer is satisfied that it is in the interests of a settler that his dependants should reside with him in the settlement, the Reclamation Officer may, if they so desire permit them to reside in the settlement :

Provided that before such permission is granted the Reclamation Officer shall—

(*i*) ascertain by making such enquiries as he deems fit that according to the custom of the community to which the settler belongs, he is responsible for the maintenance of the dependants and that the settler and his dependants cannot suitably live apart, and

(*ii*) obtain an undertaking from the settler that the dependants shall observe the discipline of the settlement and that he shall be responsible for the breach of the provisions of rule 34 specified in sub-rule (2) committed by any of his dependants.

(2) The dependants of the settler shall, so long as they reside in the settlement, observe the discipline of the settlement and particularly the provisions contained in clauses (*b*) to (*i*) and clause (*k*) of rule 34.

(3) The settler shall exercise proper supervision over his dependants and shall not be an accessory to any breach of the provisions of rule 34 specified in sub-rule (2) committed by any of his dependants.

(4) Any breach of the provisions of rule 34 specified in sub-rule (2) by any of the dependants may, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be dealt with as provided in clauses (*i*) to (*vi*) of rule 35 and the punishment imposed on the settler concerned, if the Superintendent, after making the necessary enquiry is satisfied that the settler did not exercise proper supervision over his dependants or that the settler was accessory to the breach.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, dependants means the wife of the settler and his children under 16 years of age.

46. (1) For every settlement there shall be a Visiting Committee consisting of 12 members of whom five, including the Chairman, shall be officials and seven shall be non-officials. The Superintendents shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the Committee.

(2) Every non-official member shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of his appointment.

(3) A non-official member shall be eligible for re-appointment on the expiry of his term of office.

(4) The tenure of appointment of a non-official member may be terminated by Government at any time without assigning any reason.

(5) The non-official members shall not be entitled to any travelling, daily or conveyance allowance for attending to the work of the Visiting Committee.

47. (1) It shall be the duty of the members of the Visiting Committee :—

(*a*) to visit the Settlement once a month according to a rota which shall be drawn up by the Chairman after consulting the members ;

(*b*) to attend quarterly meetings which shall be held in the months of January, April, July and October ;

(*c*) to inspect all parts of the Settlement and see every settler detained therein.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Visiting Committee :—

(*a*) to satisfy itself that necessary measures for discipline, emp'oyment and medical care are being taken ;

(*b*) to give every settler an opportunity of making applications and complaints to it and to enquire into the same ;

(*c*) to inspect the accounts and other registers and the records of settlers ;

(*d*) to consider any other matter connected with the progress of the settlement and the welfare of the settlers.

48. A copy of the proceedings of each meeting of the Visiting Committee and also of the remarks recorded by the members of the Visiting Committee at the time of their visits shall be sent to the Reclamation Officer with such remarks as the Superintendent may desire to offer in explanation or otherwise and thereupon the Reclamation Officer shall pass such orders as he thinks necessary. The Superintendent shall place a copy of such orders before the Quarterly meeting of the Committee or send it to the member making the remarks, as the case may be.

FORM A.

(See rule 3).

NOTICE

To

The Police Patel of

(Name, etc.)

The person noted in the margin against whom an order of restriction has been made under section...of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947, has come to reside / is residing in the village .....in the jurisdiction of this Police Station. *You are directed to enter his/her name in the roll-call register of the village.

Name.
Father's / Husband's name.
No. on Register

The said person is to report himself/herself to.....between the hours of.....He/she is also/not restricted in his/her movements to the limits of district/Police Station/Village.

Your attention is hereby drawn to the duties imposed on you under section 17 of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947, and your liability under section 21 of the said Act should you fail to discharge them.

Officer-in-charge of the Police Station.

Date.

Place.

*This sentence will be scored out when an order of restriction or report has not been made against the person.

FORM B.

See rule 3.)

NOTICE.

To

The owner or occupier of the land concerned.
The agent of the owner or occupier of the land concerned.

(Name, etc.)

The person noted in the margin against whom an order of restriction has been made under section...of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947, has come to reside / is residing. on the premises owned by you/occupied by you/under your management, in the jurisdiction of this Police Station. Your attention is hereby drawn to the duties imposed on you under section 17 of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947, and to your liability under section 21 of the said Act should you fail to discharge them.

Name.
Father's / Husband's name
No of Register.

Officer-in-charge of the Police Station.

Date.

Place.

FORM C.

(*See* rule 4.)

REGISTER OF RESTRICTED PERSONS UNDER THE BOMBAY HABITUAL OFFENDERS RESTRICTION ACT, 1947.

(To be entered by the Officer making the Register.)

Serial No. ...

Caste ...
Sub-caste ...
No. and date of the order of restriction under section 7, 8 or 12 of the Act.
(1) Name with aliases of the restricted person.
Father's/Husband's name ...
(2) Residence at the date of the order — Village ... Police Station. District ...
(3) Place of origin — Village ... Police Station. District ...

(4) Place of proposed residence .. Village ..
Police Station
District ..

(5) Descriptive roll .. Age ..
Height ..

(6) (*a*) Area to which movements are restricted. Village ..
Police Station
District ..

(*b*) Manner in which required to report.

(7) Left thumb impression of the restricted person on being made aware of the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder which he/she must comply as also the penalties laid down for non-compliance with the same.

(8) Signature and designation of the officer making the Register with date.

(9) Date of placing the Register in the keeping of the Commissioner of Police/the District Superintendent of Police.

(10) Signature and designation of the officer-in-charge of the Register with date.

(Entries to be made by the Commissioner of Police/the District Superintendent of Police.)

S. No. according to each Police Station.

Date on which finger impression slip sent to the Bureau.

Finger Impression Classification.

Convictions.

(Convictions before registration to be shown in red ink.)

No.	Name under which convicted.	District and Court.	Date.	Section.	Sentence.	Name of jail in which confined and number on jail register.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1. Date and name of district to which transferred.
2. Name of settlement where sent with date of despatch
3. If put on probation, the date and nature of exemption granted.
4. Date on which restrictions re-imposed

FORM D.

(*See* rule 9.)

TEMPORARY ABSENCE FORM.

Issued to (Name) Son/wife of

Caste Reg. No.

Resident of village who has notified his/her intention to be temporarily absent from his/her residence.

Place or places he/she proposes to visit and persons he/she proposes to stop with :—

Place.	Probable date.	Persons or place where he/she will stop.	Probable period of halt.

Age and marks of identification or thumb mark.

Name of Police Station/village ..

Date of issue 194 .

Signature of the officer in charge of the Police Station or the Police Patel of the village issuing the Form.

FORM E.

(*See* rules 12 and 13.)

No.	Name under which convicted.	District and Court.	Section.	Sentence.	Name of jail in which confined and number on jail register.

(PASS TO BE HANDED OVER TO THE RESTRICTED PERSON TO WHOM LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE AREA HAS BEEN GRANTED.)

1. Serial No.

2. Name and father's or husband's name.

3. Sex and age

4. Caste and sub-caste

5. Period of absence sanctioned ... ... From ... To

6. Place to which proceeding

7. Route to be taken { when proceeding ... / when returning ...

8. Business on which proceeding ... ...

9. Name of the Police Station from which leave was granted and the date of issue.

10. Left thumb impression of the person granted leave.

Signature of the officer issuing the pass.

Date and hour of

Leaving Home.	Arrival at	Reporting at—— Police Station.	Departure from.	Return Home.	Signature of the person to whom the holder has reported himself.

Remarks by the officer in charge of the Police Station.

FORM F.

(*See* rule 17.)

To be given to the restricted person.

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY TO BE GIVEN TO A RESTRICTED PERSON WHO HAS BEEN GIVEN EXEMPTIONS UNDER RULE 16.

Register No. Caste. Same as on left side.

1. District ...

2. Name with aliases ...

3. Father's/Husband's name ...

4. Place of original residence ...

5. Descriptive marks of identification with impression of left thumb.

6. Date of exemption ...

7. Nature of exemption ...

8. Date of final discharge ...

Note.—This certificate is granted in accordance with rule 17 of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Rules, 1948.

(1) It should be produced on demand by any Police Officer or Magistrate.

(2) It should not be handed over to any other person for use.

(3) The holder is bound to give his finger impression if demanded by any officer in charge of a Police Station.

Date of issue.

Signature of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. / the District Superintendent of Police.

FORM G.

(*See* rule 18.)

PERMANENT PASS FOR VISITING BAZAR, ETC.

1. Register No. ...
2. Name and father's or husband's name
3. Age ...
4. Caste and sub-caste ...
5. Place of nearest bazar ...
6. Days and hours when permitted to visit.
7. Period of absence sanctioned ... From to
8. Name of the Police Station within whose jurisdiction the person resides.
9. Left thumb impression of the person granted pass.

Date of issue.

Signature of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. / the District Superintendent of Police.

FORM H.

(*See* rule 29.)

PASS PERMITTING A SETTLER TO LEAVE THE LIMITS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

1. Name of person to whom pass is granted.
2. Register No. ..
3. Village or settlement ..
4. Taluka ..
5. Period for which pass is valid .. from to
6. Name of the village or settlement to which he is permitted to go.
7. Name of the person to whose house he is going.
8. Purpose of journey ..
9. Places at which he must report on the way.
10. Time or times at which he should give roll call.
11. Authority before whom he should give roll call.

Date

Signature of the officer granting pass.

(On the reverse of the pass.)

Village or settlement.	Date and hour of report of arrival.	Date and hour of report of departure.	Signature of the person to whom the holder has reported himself.

FORM I.

(*See* rule 42.)

LICENCE RELEASING A SETTLER CONDITIONALLY

Name

Caste

Register No. may be discharged from

Settlement under the provision of rule 12 (1) of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restrictions Rules, 1948, provided he accepts the following conditions during the period of licence which shall be valid up to

(*a*) He shall reside at Village

Taluka District.

(*b*) He shall refrain from joining any trade union or political organisation.

(*c*) He will be of good conduct.

(*d*) He will give weekly roll call on Friday before the Police Patel of the village or other person appointed for this purpose.

(*e*) He will notify whenever he intends to be absent from his place of residence for the night to the police patil of his village or to the officer-in-charge of a Police Station in the same way as other restricted persons living in the area are required to do. For sanction to move beyond the limits of the above district the Superintendent of Settlement may give him a pass valid up to six months. The Reclamation Officer or the Commissioner of Police/The District Superintendent of Police may give such pass for any period.

In the event of the breach of any of the above conditions of which the Reclamation Officer shall be the sole Judge, he the settler shall be liable to be replaced in a settlement by the Reclamation Officer, the discharge on the licence being cancelled.

The period of licence will date from the time the settler moves from the limits of the settlement to reside in the above village having accepted the above conditions.

Signature of the Reclamation Officer.

Date

The above conditions have been read over to me and I accept them.

Signature of the settler.

Explained by me and accepted by him.

Superintendent,
Settlement.

He left the settlement limits to reside in the above village on

Superintendent,
Settlement.